

The Hong Kong Daily Press

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1886.

六拜禮

號二十二月五英港香

PRICE-5/- PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20, ALWINE, German str., 400, P. Moes Haiphong 13th May. General—A. R. MARTY.
May 21, GUINEA, British steamer, 2,233, S. G. Green, Sydney 24th April, Flat Top Island 29th, Townsville 30th, Cooktown 1st May, and Thursday Island 7th, General—RUSSELL & Co.
May 21, CHOW CHOW FOO, German steamer, 786, Amoy, Shanghai 16th May. General—MELOMUS & Co.
May 21, DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 651, J. M. Marquez, Manila 18th May, General—BRANDAO & Co.
May 21, KUISANO, British steamer, 1,495, W. O. M. Young, Shanghai 17th May, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.
May 21, HAMPSHIRE, British steamer, 1,699, M. H. Kerridge, London 2nd April, and Singapore 15th May, General—RUSSELL & Co.
May 21, ERMA, German steamer, 552, Knobert, Whampoa 21st May, General—WIELER & Co.

May 21, KONG BENG, British steamer, 932, R. Jones, Bangkok 6th May, General—YUEN FAT HONG.
May 21, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 560, Ravbeck, Haiphong 18th May, General—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
May 21, JOHANN, German steamer, 427, Bungs, Toulon 13th May, General—WIEDER & Co.
May 21, VOERWERTH, German steamer, 608, Bruhn, Toulon 18th May, Sugar—WIELER & Co.
May 21, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Rosch, Fockow 18th May, Abey 19th, and Swatow 20th, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
May 21, EOCAMOND, British str., 462, Mortimor, Haiphong 13th May, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

21ST MAY.

James Watt, British str., for Singapore.
Vestigen, British str., for Saigon.
Amoy, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 21, GREYHOUND, British str., for Haiphong.
May 21, GANGER ROSE, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
May 21, AGAMEMNON, British str., for Shanghai.
May 21, VEIRONA, British str., for Shanghai.
May 21, ALDNEY, British str., for Kuchinotan.
May 21, JAMES WATT, British str., for Singapore.
May 21, SURE WOOGES, German str., for Bangkok.
May 21, CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German str., for Whampoa.
May 21, KUISANO, British str., for Whampoa.
May 21, FOOKSANG, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Alwine, str., from Haiphong.—1 European and 11 Chinese.
Per Gutrin, str., from Sydney.—Mr. & Mrs. C. Leavitt, Mr. & Mrs. F. England, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Tap, 6 children and nurse, Messrs. John Scott of Galia, and valt. H. W. Cary, J. H. Brock R. Russell Brown, M. Brooks and E. L. Stainforth, and 50 Chinese.
Per Don Juan, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Luis Bao, Bartolomeo Mitjans and Jose Ascallo, and 180 Chinese.
Per Katai, str., from Shanghai.—38 Chinese.
Per Hampshire, str., from London, 24—31 Chinese, from Singapore.
Per Kang Beng, str., from Bangkok.—56 Chinese.
Per Actis, str., from Haiphong.—47 Chinese.
Per Johana, str., from Toulon.—2 Chinese.
Per Ferries, str., from Toulon.—2 Chinese.
Per Don Juan, str., from Coast ports—Dr. and Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Smith, Broderick, and Lim Yam Sing, and 143 Chinese.
Per Resound, str., from Haiphong.—1 European and 20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Thibet, str., from Hongkong.—For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Foley and 2 children. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Smith. From London—Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss A. Jay, Miss E. Lettier, Messrs. O. Johnson and Otto Anny.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Kong Beng, from Bangkok 6th May, reports fine weather throughout.
The Danish steamer Actis, from Haiphong 18th May, reports S.E. winds, fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

The Spanish steamer Don Juan, from Manila 18th May, reports fine weather and smooth sea throughout.
The German steamer Chou-chow-foo, from Shanghai 18th May, reports very thick and foggy weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Resound, from Haiphong 18th May, reports fine weather throughout with moderate S.E. winds, clear weather and clouds night.
The British steamer Hampshire, from London 2nd April, and Singapore 15th May, reports from S.E. wind, clear weather and very hot; first part heavy rains and calms, latterly clear and fine; rest the very hot weather.

The British steamer Kusano, from Shanghai 17th May, 10 a.m., reports experienced fine weather as far as Steep Island str.; after that moderate southerly to S.W. winds with thick fog and rain, and anchored at Junk Island at midnight of the 20th inst., and proceeded to roads on the morning of the 21st. Passed the straits of Malacca and Kusano bound south, and the straits of Malacca, from Hongkong for Shanghai.

The British steamer Foochow, from Foochow 18th, Amoy 19th, and Swatow 20th, reports experienced light N.E. winds and hazy weather to Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow light S.W. winds and thick, hazy weather to Swatow. From Swatow to the coast of S.W. China, and fine weather. In Foochow, the Cleopatra, Ching Wu, Nanjing, China, and H.M.S. Colchester. In Amoy str., Hornet, Amoy, and Pollock. In Swatow str., Hangchow, Yenan, Monzuki, and Independent.

The British steamer Galerie, from Sydney 24th April, Flat Top Island 29th, Townsville 30th, Cooktown 1st May, and Thursday Island 7th, reports experienced strong S.W. gales, thick with rain and high following seas the first two days; thence strong S.E. trades with occasional heavy rain to Manila Straits; thence light variable winds with fine weather to arrival. Passed Co's str. Calcutta on the 14th May, in Lat. 32° N. long. 123° 30' E.; the ship Springbank, of Liverpool, bound South, on the 14th May, in Lat. 30° 30' N. long. 121° 40' E.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS of Current Rates.

FUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1886. [184]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE, of Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [184]

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Daily Press Office, January 1886.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1886.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not advised for a fixed period will be continued until annualized.

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After that hour no supply is limited.

The Daily Press,
Hongkong, MAY 22ND, 1886.

The delay in the appointment of an officer of the British Consular Service to investigate and report upon the commercial condition and capacities of the districts tapped by the West River is causing much disappointment. Some months ago Mr. Bance was nominated for this service, but subsequently he was appointed to a Consular position in Korea, and the exploration of the West River has not yet been commenced. For years past the opening of the great waterways of southern China, and especially of the magnificent arm of the Chukiang, known as the West River, has been urged in the Press and by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, but until lately the subject did not seem to attract much attention in official circles. Two years ago, however, Sir George Bowen mentioned the matter in one of his despatches to the Colonial Office, in the following terms:—"It is further hoped that the British Minister at Peking (Sir Harry Parkes), when conducting the negotiations for the completion of the Chefoo Convention between England and China, will be empowered to urge the Chinese Government to grant commercial concessions to Great Britain equally beneficial with those now granted to France. Among such concessions, the mercantile community at Hongkong would certainly give the foremost place to the opening to foreign trade of the affluents of the Chukiang, i.e., the Pearl or Canton River." Mr. O'Connor afterwards brought the matter before the Foreign Office, and the appointment of a Consular Officer to investigate and report upon the subject was an indication that his representations had received serious consideration. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bance was unable to proceed with the work, as he was eminently qualified for it by his previous experience in China; but it is to be hoped some other officer will soon be appointed in his stead with an equal aptitude for the task. It was reported some time ago that the Chinese Authorities were favourably disposed to the opening of the West River. Whether they have changed their views since the conclusion of the hostilities with France we do not know, but we have some fears that the present Viceroy would not be inclined to further the extension of foreign intercourse with the Middle Kingdom; either in the south or elsewhere. However this may be, the subject, one which should be continually agitated until a satisfactory result is achieved. Mr. General Gardner, in his recent report on the effect of the commercial stipulations of the Treaty between France and China upon the

trade via Canton with the inland markets of Kwangtung, Kwango, and Yunnan, and how far the opening of a Treaty port on the West River—an instance, Wuchow—would be likely to counterbalance the advantages secured to the French by that Treaty, gives a considerable amount of useful information. He says—

There are two branches of the West River flowing together at Lingan-Hien by which communication can be had with Yunnan. The northern is the Ho-kiang River, the southern is the Noyou. I am informed that, though the Hung-shui River has the disadvantage of some formidable rapids, there was formerly a very large traffic on it. The river is now nearly dried up, and is considered due rather to the depopulation caused by disorders than to the difficulties of navigation, and it is believed that no order has been restored the traffic will revive.

The Noyou has been ascended by several travellers, and the resources of the country it tapers tolerably well known. Our information regarding the Hung-shui River is, however, a comparative blank. All we know of it is that Mr. Gardner says, "there was for-

mostly a great traffic on it, that that traffic was almost wholly destroyed by the Taiping and Mukdenian rebellions, and that it has never since attained its former proportions. Attention was drawn in these columns some time ago to the importance of the exploration of this stream, and Mr. Coquhoun formed the intention of making that exploration, if possible, in connection with the journey he at that time intended to make under the auspices of the various Chambers of Commerce. Of the Noyou, or southern branch of the river, Mr. Gardner mentions an indication of the extent of the trade carried on it, that at Peh-tsching—just beyond the import trade amounted to £1,000,000. This is not a very large amount, but with improved and cheaper communication it would unquestionably largely increase, and it must also be borne in mind that the river passes through a consuming and producing country in the whole extent of its course. On the opening of a treaty port on the West River, Mr. Gardner thinks that if this is done Wu-chow should be the point selected, first, because he is told that Wu-chow is about the highest point of the West River easily reached by steamers; secondly, because Wu-chow is situated at the junction of the West River and the Fu River. Considering the latter stream Mr. Gardner says:—

The Fu River is itself an important waterway flowing through a rich district and passing various populous towns such as Kwelin, &c. Its importance was greatly increased some years ago by the digging of a canal from the Fu to the Yangtze River, which connects the important town of Yenan with Heng Chow, and Changsha, bows into the Yangtze Lake. The Canton boats I saw at Ichang in 1878 had come from the above route.

Mr. Gardner, however, expresses the opinion that the opening of Wu-chow as a treaty port would not increase to any extent the bulk of our trade with China. Our goods, he says, already reach Wu-chow pretty freely, and as for the native produce that passes through Wu-chow, it has only a very few extra miles of inexpensive waterway to find its outlet by Canton. We cannot accept Mr. Gardner's conclusions respecting the probable effect of the opening of Wu-chow. It is quite true that our goods already reach there in considerable quantities, among other things Hurnley and Palmer's biscuits may be purchased there, but the expense of conveyance adds largely to the cost of the goods and limits their consumption to very small dimensions in comparison with the population. It is true also the exports from Wu-chow have only a few miles of inexpensive waterway to reach their outlet by Canton, but the junks which bring down the cargo are the same that take cargo up, and the reverse of the up as well as the down journey must be taken into consideration. It is a simple matter to float down stream, but the up journey has to be accomplished for the most part by tracking and poling, for which purposes the boats have to carry large crews and progress is slow, all of which add to the expense. The idea that the substitution of steam for this slow and cumbersome mode of conveyance would not lead to an increase of trade by cheapening the price of goods at their ultimate destination will really not bear consideration. At the same time it would not be safe to proceed on the assumption that the trade would at once increase to such an extent as to make it profitable for foreign merchants to set up establishments there to any great extent. The trade would be all of gradual growth, and in its infancy at all events would probably be most advantageously conducted through native agents. The question whether it would be desirable to open other ports higher up the river to steamers can ascend is for a few months during the dry season, but during the summer months small steamers would probably find no difficulty in ascending both arms of the river for a very considerable distance, and it would no doubt be possible to improve the navigation by removing some of the obstructions which exist.

By kind permission of Captain Denton divine service will be held on board the British ship Halloween to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

The Daily News of the 15th last says:—Since Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. have taken the job in hand, considerable progress has been made towards clearing the turbulent Rock in the Hwangpo. It is expected that will be above water on Monday. She has already been lifted six feet.

Professor Siemens gave his second performance in legerdeain at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Thursday evening. There was a rather small audience, but those who were present seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment. Some of the tricks were very clever, and Madame Prendeville's dancing was very favourably received.

According to a correspondent of the Japan Herald, Cricket is dead in Yokohama. The correspondence supplies the following appropriate epitaph:—

Cricket, the bats, the wicket,
The Yankton Cricket,
And a tea—they shall not look it!
Boy! bring me my lawn Tennis racket!

The Times of India says:—The Tibetans have again stopped trade on the Indian frontier. Some rumour, it appears, got abroad in that country that a force was preparing to advance into Tibet from Darjeeling, arising, probably, from Mr. Macaulay's whispering mission to Lhasa, and they took the alarm, closed the passes, and strengthened the guard on the frontier. An ordinary force had been sent to Lhasa, but the Government of India is not dead, and as he goes back, it is presumed, he told them that it is innocent of any filibustering idea. It is hoped that the route will be made free again. But much harm has been done, as several of the traders who had purchased or exchanged goods to take back with them, returned the articles and gone away empty-handed.

The Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Botanical Gardens tomorrow (Sunday) commencing at 2 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March....."Hokey-ho home above".....Newton.
March....."The Queen's Own".....Worthington.
March....."Men of Hoylin".....Winterbottom.
Valed... "Praise Be".....Braden.
Valed... "Herdlebone".....Burke.

We learn from Mr. Teikai Minami, Consul for Japan, that he is in receipt of telegrams

stating that cholera is prevalent in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe, and consequently from the 20th May the Inspection Regulations of 1886 have been enforced. Vessels coming to Yokohama will be inspected at Nagaura. Nagaura is situated in longitude 139° 30' min. E., and latitude 35° 16' min. N.

The German steamer Vorwärts brought together at Lingan-Hien by which communication can be had with Yenan. The northern is the Ho-kiang River, the southern is the Noyou. I am informed that, though the Hung-shui River has the disadvantage of some formidable rapids, there was formerly a very large traffic on it. The river is now nearly dried up, and is considered due rather to the depopulation caused by disorders than to the difficulties of navigation, and it is believed that no order has been restored the traffic will revive.

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The German ste

long and Masso done by junks, which pay duty at the native Custom-house, and are granted a discount which enables them to compete on favourable terms with the Chinese, who belong to the Macao Guild. They are allowed a discount of 9 per cent. on the duty of 30 taels paid on all the opium they carry, and animal oil, which is charged 1 tael at the foreign Custom-houses, only plays 1 tael at the native Custom-houses when it is exported by junk.

I sincerely hope and trust that the French will never allow junk-borne cargo a favourable differential of duties, and, further, they will not in this way break the monopoly of the Macao Guild, which hinders and obstructs the development of trade on the coast.

To sum up, I hold that—

1.—That Pahko, under present conditions, is in no position to develop her trade with Kwangtung and Yunnan.

2.—That her trade with the neighbouring districts is scarcely worth the expense of a Marconi Custom-house, a Consulate, and a Marine Court.

3.—That it is perfectly possible, by means of lighter duties, clearance of transit passes, and still more, by the construction of roads or railroads, to build up the trade of Pahko into one of great value.

4.—That if a trade route from Tongki into Kwangtung and Yunnan is established and developed, trading is done here, Pahko must remain in a position of inferiority to Canton, a poverty-stricken country, and of the Xi-Han district only, which would be equivalent to a collapse of all our hopes and expectations—I have, etc.

(Signed) — CLEMENT F. R. ALLEN.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AT CANTON AND THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

We extract from the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* for May the following address by the American Missionaries at Canton to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States:

Whereas the Chinese question has been forced upon the country by the demands of certain classes for the restriction and exclusion of Chinese laborers, and by the injustice and anomalies to which they have been subjected in the United States—

Whereas there is involved in this question the honour of the nation, the good name of Christianity, the welfare of strangers in our land, our relations to the most populous empire of the world, and the relations of missionaries to the government and people of China, it seems proper for us, our missionaries to South China (including the Amoy region which supplies all the emigrants to the United States), to present the statement of facts for consideration as follows:

1.—Americans in China and Chinese in America, enjoy by treaty certain rights and privileges, and each country's bound to protect the citizens and subjects of the other, in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights and privileges.

2.—These treaty stipulations were not sought by the Chinese, but by the government of the United States, which availed itself of the pressure of war to secure them.

3.—The Chinese go to our country as laborers and traders, and for no other purpose. They do not in any way interfere with our political, religious, or educational institutions.

4.—The majority of Americans in China are sent there, by organized societies, for the express purpose of propagating a religion foreign to the country, and especially distasteful to the vast majority of the people, and of disseminating the principles of materialism and destroying the existing religions of the country.

5.—The General Assembly has sent not less than eighty agents to China, established them in various parts of the country, supplies them with large sums of money, and requires them to carry on a ceaseless agitation, the avowed purpose of which is to accomplish the object above mentioned.

6.—The persecuting of the religious institutions of China involves a violation in the political and educational institutions and to a considerable extent in the industrial pursuits of the people.

7.—The General Assembly demands that its agents in China shall be protected by the Chinese Government in accordance with treaty stipulations.

8.—It is to no purpose that the General Assembly claims that its object is to benefit the people of China morally and spiritually. Their religion, belief and practices have been handed down them by their fathers, through many generations, and are sacred in their eyes. The social and political standing of tens of thousands of middle-classed persons depends on the continuance of certain customs, and the loss of these customs would result in absolute prostration.

9.—The persecuting of the religious institutions of China involves a violation in the political and educational institutions and to a considerable extent in the industrial pursuits of the people.

10.—It is evident that the influence and results of the presence of Chinese laborers and traders in America are not nothing compared with the influence and result of the thoroughly organized and unscrupulous agencies which the General Assembly and other religious bodies in the United States have sent to China, and which are permeating the whole country.

11.—Contrast this with the treatment of China in the United States. In thousands of instances they are persecuted, fined, imprisoned, and their property destroyed without resistance. Hundreds have been murdered and the murderers go free. Millions of dollars have been exacted from them under the forms of unjust and discriminating laws, and millions more exacted ill-gotten with no possibility of redress. All this has been going on for many years, and recent outrages have added to the long list of acts of wanton cruelty claiming to be Christian, boasting of their civilization, equal rights, and just law, and offering an asylum to the oppressed of all lands.

12.—The General Assembly cannot be ignorant of the fact that China is beginning to be conscious of her power, and is developing her material resources which with her immense population, will make her, at no distant day, a power to be reckoned with in her own right.

13.—The losses sustained by Americans and others in China from mob violence have always been made good, and the last Annual Report of your Foreign Board confirms this as regards the losses of your mission up to that time.

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Canton, China, March 22nd, 1886.

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LONDON, 21st April.

The Orient Company have tendered for a twenty-nine days' Federal mail service to Australia, and the tender has been accepted. The new service begins June 1st.

The committee appointed to elect a Bishop of Melbourne in place of Dr. Moorhouse, will meet on the 4th May.

The Canadian Government has informed Sir

Alexander Stark that it is prepared to subsidize the proposed cable from Vancouver Island to Australia in proportion with Australasia. Earl Granville, is generally speaking, favourable to the scheme.

The French Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned a project to hold a grand exhibition in Paris.

The shipment of Australian fruit for the Colonial and India Exhibition has arrived in splendid condition with the exception of the Victorian grapes, which proved a failure on account of the heat having been packed in the "Times" boxes, making the fruit deteriorate at the expense of the shipment of fruit from South Australia.

The negotiations which have recently been renewed between the British and Spanish Governments on the subject of the wine duties in England have been concluded, and arrangements made, under which Spanish wine is to be admitted on a lower rate of duty, and further, they will be given a free port, and the monopoly of the Macao Guild, which hinders and obstructs the development of trade on the coast.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLICABLE	TO BE DESPATCHED

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 21st May.

EXPORT CARGO.

Perchance, Astoria, sailed on the 17th May.—Per Linen—30,000 lbs. cotton, 117,285 lbs. scented paper, 12,432 lbs. scented orange peels, 57,710 lbs. scented paper, 10,000 silk pieces goods, 20 boxes white silk, 187 packages cane, 90 packages palm-leaf fans, 35 boxes feathers, 200 cases ginger, and 31 packages sandalwood. For New York—10 cases silk piece goods, and 27 packages sundries.

(PIOM.)

Quotations are—
This year's New Malwa \$520 per picul, allow of 14 to 24 catties.
Last year's New Malwa \$500 per picul, allow of 34 to 42 catties.

Old Malwa \$370 per picul, allow of 31 to 42 catties.

Pata (New) \$365 per picul, allow of 31 to 42 catties.

Penang (New) \$514 per picul, allow of 33 to 40 catties.

Borneo (Old) \$535 to \$574 per picul, allow of 31 to 42 catties.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer... 3/2
Bank Bills, on demand... 3/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight... 3/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight... 3/3
Credits, at 4 months' sight... 3/3
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight... 3/3
Bank Bills, on demand... 3/31ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand... 4.07
Credits, at 4 months' sight... 4.16ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand... 79/4
Credits, 60 days' sight... 80/4ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer... 235
Bank, on demand... 225/4ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer... 205
Bank, on demand... 225/4ON LIVERPOOL—
Bank, on demand... 225/4ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight... 71/4
Private, 30 days' sight... 72/4

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai, 190
per cent, premium buyers.United States Society of Canton, Limited,
200 per share, buyers.China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance Co.'s, 300 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association's, 118 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$170 per share, sellers.

On the Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$407 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$85 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Customs and Marine Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$81 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
3 per cent, discount.China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—
30 per cent, discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$120 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$197 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sales.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—
1 per cent, premium, nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$160 per share, nominal.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$19 per share.Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$10 per share.

Panjim and Simlae Dan Samarco Mining Company, Limited—\$8 per share, sellers, nominal.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—
\$60 per share, buyers.Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co.—
Limited—Par nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent, premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—4 per cent, premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—7 per cent, premium.

NOTICE.

W. E. HAVE THIS DAY Opened a Branch of our Office at SWATOW.

DAUTS & HAESLOOP.

Taikow, 3 April, 1886. 1852

NOTICE.

W. E. HAVE authorized Mr. FRITZ A. BROCKELMANN to Sign our Firm per procuration.

PUASTU & CO.

Canton, 3 May, 1886. 196

NOTICE.

W. E. HAVE This Day authorized Mr. JAMES JARDINE, BELL, IRVING to Sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. 1957

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NOTICE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.

By Dr. DEVEREUX.

With many Additional Corrections and Dr. WILLIAM'S Orthography.

Price—\$1.50

In Paper Wrappers.

Neatly Bound.

Apply to the Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. E. I. S. E. G. K.'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, Winter SEAL.

\$10 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$20 per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEVOILLE \$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LA ROSE \$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET \$6.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX \$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$8.50 per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT \$5 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$6 per case of 2 dozen pints.

JOHN WALTER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY \$8 per case of 1 dozen bottles.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(Now Messrs. PALMER & CO., Executors.)

My self,

Thermometer—90°

Thermometer—91°

Thermometer—92° (Met. bulb)

Thermometer—93° (Met. bulb)

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